

53. Lateral face-marks ending above in an acute angle on orbital margin, above level of antennæ ..... *simillima*, Sm., ♀.  
 Lateral face-marks not ending above abruptly and not above level of antennæ, the marks cuneiform ..... 54.
54. Punctures of mesothorax large, lateral face-marks very broad. (Swan R.) .. *obtusata*, Sm.  
 Punctures of mesothorax very minute .. *frederici*, Ckll. (*similis*, [Sm., preocc.].)

XVIII.—*Some undescribed Gerrinæ.*

By W. L. DISTANT.

THE following aquatic Hydrometridæ, belonging to the subfamily Gerrinæ, are all from the waters and adjacent seas of British India. They represent the collections recently made by Dr. Annandale, who has paid so much attention to the fauna of the brackish and fresh waters of India, and also the oceanic species collected by the Indian Marine Survey. The new genera will be figured in the next and concluding volume of the Rhynchota of British India.

Family Hydrometridæ.

Subfam. GERRINÆ.

Div. GERRINARIA.

*Gerris lepcha*, sp. n.

Body above and beneath black, beneath finely and more palely tomentose; antennæ with the first, second, and third joints brownish ochraceous, extreme apices of the first and second, apical half of the third and the whole of the fourth joint black or piceous, the fourth palely sericeous; anterior area of pronotum with a more or less distinct central longitudinal ochraceous fascia, remaining area piceous brown; legs and rostrum brownish ochraceous, apex of rostrum black; coxæ and trochanters brownish ochraceous beneath; antennæ with the first joint longest, second shortest, third and fourth almost subequal in length or fourth slightly longer than third; head moderately convex, longer than broad; pronotum with the anterior area or lobe with two small transverse linear callosities on disk; posterior area or lobe rugulose and punctate, slightly transversely ridged between the humeral

angles, which are tuberculously prominent, thence convexly deflected to base, the basal margin broadly laminate and strongly punctate; hemelytra longer than posterior femora; rostrum scarcely passing the anterior coxæ; intermediate a little longer than posterior femora.

Length  $11\frac{1}{2}$  to 14 mm.

*Hab.* Sikhim; Shamdang, about 3000 ft. (Ind. Mus.).

*Gerris monticola*, sp. n.

Head and pronotum dull chocolate-brown, head moderately infusate; pronotum with a central longitudinal dull ochraceous line which is faint and subobsolete on posterior area, anterior lateral and posterior margins dull ochraceous; eyes black; antennæ with the first and second joints brownish ochraceous, their apices black, third and fourth joints piceous; hemelytra piceous brown, the veins brownish ochraceous, a dull greyish elongate spot behind middle and near inner margin, membranal area dull piceous, the extreme margin brownish; body beneath ochraceous; a lateral marginal fascia to sternum, a sublateral slightly curved line scarcely reaching middle of sternum, a longitudinal oblique line at the region of the anterior and intermediate acetabulæ, and suffusions to the abdomen beneath, black; between the lateral and sublateral fasciæ the sternum is silvery grey pubescent, and the lateral margins of the abdomen and a spot on the posterior acetabula also silvery grey pubescent; rostrum ochraceous, its apex black; legs dull ochraceous, the femora narrowly margined with piceous, apices of tibiæ and the whole of the tarsi piceous black; antennæ with the first joint longest, second, third, and fourth joints almost subequal in length; rostrum distinctly passing the anterior coxæ; head moderately convex, longer than broad; pronotum with the margins of the anterior area convex, obscurely transversely ridged between the humeral angles, which are subprominently nodulose, posteriorly moderately obliquely deflected; hemelytra slightly shorter than posterior femora; intermediate and posterior femora about equally long, anterior femora moderately thickened.

This description is taken from a macropterous female specimen; in some apterous male specimens the anterior femora are distinctly incrassated.

Length ♀ macropt. 10, ♀ apt.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , ♂ apt. 8 mm.

*Hab.* Simla Hills; Dharampur, 5000 ft., Matiana 8000 ft. (*Annandale*); Bhim Tal, Kumaon, 4500 ft. (*Annandale*); Kurseong, 5000 ft. (*Annandale*).

*Gerris nepalensis*, sp. n.

Body above and hemelytra black; body beneath silvery pubescent; lateral margins of head silvery pubescent; antennæ with the first and second joints castaneous brown, their extreme apices and the whole of the third and fourth joints piceous black; pronotum with an obscure longitudinal, central, brownish ochraceous line, usually only discernible on the anterior area; anterior femora black with silvery pubescence, their base and a spot near apex ochraceous; intermediate and posterior femora brownish ochraceous, their apices black; intermediate and posterior tibiæ and all the tarsi black, anterior tibiæ brownish ochraceous, their apices black; antennæ with the first joint longest, fourth slightly longer than third; head moderately convex, longer than broad; pronotum with the margins of the anterior area slightly convex, a little transversely ridged between the humeral angles, which are slightly prominent and then globosely posteriorly deflected, the posterior margin sublunate, the posterior area sparsely coarsely punctate; hemelytra about as long as the posterior femora; intermediate and posterior femora about equally long; rostrum black, slightly passing the anterior coxæ.

Length ♂ macropt. 8 mm.

*Hab.* Nepal; Soondrijal and Chonebal; Katmandu; Lucknow (*Annandale*).

Allied to *G. sahlbergi*, Dist.

*Gerris raja*, sp. n.

Head ochraceous, eyes black; antennæ with the first joint ochraceous, its apex black, remaining joints black or piceous; pronotum with two anterior and two large discal spots ochraceous (in some specimens these spots are united in pairs); hemelytra black; body beneath, rostrum and anterior femora ochraceous; apex of rostrum and linear streaks to the anterior femora black; tibiæ, tarsi, and intermediate and posterior femora piceous or black; antennæ with the first joint a little longer than second, which is shortest, third longest, fourth shorter than third but longer than first; head a little convex, longer than broad; pronotum with the humeral angles not prominent; hemelytra about as long as the posterior femora; intermediate and posterior femora subequal in length; rostrum passing the anterior coxæ.

Length 5 mm.

*Hab.* Travancore Coast; Vurkalay (*Annandale*).

“ In small pools near sea-shore ” (*N. Annandale*).

By the relative joints of the antennæ, and the markings of the head and pronotum, this small species is distinctly recognizable.

*JUCUNDUS*, gen. nov.

Head longer than broad between the eyes, which are moderately emarginate interiorly, in front of eyes almost triangulate where it is prominently notched on each side and then narrowed to apex which is angularly rounded, between the eyes two oblique foveations; antennæ with the first joint longest, about as long as the posterior area or lobe of the pronotum, second, third, and fourth joints subequal in length; rostrum scarcely passing the anterior coxæ; pronotum moderately flat, not prominently deflected behind the humeral angles, the anterior area or lobe short, about one-third the length of posterior area or lobe; hemelytra considerably passing apex of abdomen; anterior femora slightly thickened and longer than the tibiæ; intermediate and posterior femora about subequal in length, posterior tarsal claws inserted at apex of tarsus.

Allied to *Gerris*, but differing in the shape of the head and the structure of the pronotum.

*Jucundus custodiendus*, sp. n.

♀. Head and pronotum ochraceous; eyes, narrow lateral margins, and a central discal elongate spot to pronotum black; antennæ black; rostrum ochraceous with its apex black; hemelytra black, the marginal and apical areas more brownish; body beneath ochraceous, a spot on the posterior acetabular area black; legs black, anterior femora much longitudinally streaked with ochraceous; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 8 mm.

*Hab.* Travancore; Maddathoray, W. Base of W. Ghats (*Annandale*).

The above description is taken from a macropterous female specimen; in a second male apterous example, which measures 7 mm. the pronotum has a continuous broad central longitudinal fascia, not extending to the anterior area or lobe.

*Jucundus burmanus*, sp. n.

*Apterous form.*—Body and legs ochraceous, the intermediate

and posterior tibiæ piceous; eyes and a narrow central longitudinal line to pronotum black or piceous; abdominal segments piceous; legs with narrow black or piceous longitudinal lines; antennæ black, with the basal joint very long and somewhat stout, second joint less than one-third the length of first joint, remaining joints mutilated in type; anterior area or lobe of pronotum longer than in *J. custodiendus* and with a distinct central longitudinal black line; abdomen with six segments visible above in addition to the anal segment, which is ochraceous with a transverse black line; rostrum scarcely passing the anterior coxæ; anterior tibiæ dentately widened at apex.

Length  $6\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* Upper Burma; North Shan Hills (*J. C. Brown*).

Two apterous forms received from Burma, by the structure of the head undoubtedly belong to *Jucundus*. They differ from the type *J. custodiendus* in having the antennæ more robust, the anterior pronotal area or lobe a little longer, and by the anterior tibiæ being more robust and dentately ampliate at apex.

*Onychotrcchus vadda*, sp. n.

♂. Body above black; head with the lateral margins in front of eyes, and a central longitudinal fascia, ochraceous; antennæ piceous, basal joint paler beneath; pronotum with the anterior margin, lateral margins, and three longitudinal discal fasciæ (the central one straight, the lateral ones moderately curved) ochraceous; mesonotum with a narrow central straight longitudinal fascia, on each side of which is a broader angulate fascia, and a posteriorly attenuated lateral fascia, ochraceous; at base of abdomen a curved oblique fascia on each side, and a series of lateral marginal abdominal spots, ochraceous; body beneath and legs ochraceous; sternum with two longitudinal marginal black lines (the innermost short) on each side, and above the outermost a silvery white tomentose fascia; extreme apices of femora, tibiæ and tarsi, black; rostrum ochraceous with its apex black; antennæ with the first joint longest and curved, remaining joints subequal in length; rostrum considerably passing the anterior coxæ; intermediate slightly longer than posterior femora; tarsal claws long.

Length ♂ 5, ♀ 6 mm.

*Hab.* Ceylon; Peradeniya (*Green*), Madulsima, Sabrigama, Haputale, 4800 ft. (*Bainbrigge Fletcher*).

I have not yet seen a macropterous form of this species.

*Onychotrechus kumari*, sp. n.

Body above dull ochraceous ; head with a short central line at apex, two central oblique lines commencing on apical margin and meeting between the eyes, and a shorter longitudinal line near inner margin of each eye, black ; pronotum with four longitudinal black spots, two central and one near each lateral margin ; mesonotum with two central longitudinal lines, a continuous angulate line before each lateral margin, and two lateral lines, black, between the last the colour is silvery white tomentose ; abdominal segmental margins black ; rostrum, body beneath and legs pale ochraceous ; apex of rostrum, a submarginal linear fascia to sternum, and a short line before intermediate coxæ, black ; a silvery white spot on each side of posterior margin of prosternum, a similar but larger spot before intermediate coxæ, and a similar smaller spot near base of lateral margin of abdomen ; antennæ dull ochraceous, extreme apices of the first, second, and third joints and the whole of the fourth joint piceous or black, fourth joint longest, second shortest, first and third subequal in length, first moderately curved ; intermediate femora a little longer than posterior femora ; rostrum considerably passing the anterior coxæ ; tarsal claws long.

Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* Travancore ; Maddathoray, W. base of W. Ghats (*Annandale*).

I have only seen apterous forms of this species.

## JANIAS, gen. nov.

Body longer than half the length of either intermediate or posterior legs ; head longer than broad, the apex obtusely angulate ; eyes large, oblique, interiorly moderately emarginate, posteriorly moderately extending over the anterior angles of the pronotum ; antennæ short, robust, first joint straight, longest, longer than head, distinctly inwardly spinous at apex, second and fourth joints subequal in length, third shortest ; rostrum short, robust, reaching but not extending beyond the anterior coxæ ; pronotum about as long as head, narrowed anteriorly behind the eyes, with a central impressed longitudinal line, the posterior margin truncate ; mesonotum more than twice as long as pronotum, the disk centrally longitudinally impressed ; anterior femora longer than the tibiæ, obtusely spined at apex, intermediate and posterior femora subequal in length.

Allied to *Cylindrostethus* but differing in the shorter

antennæ, the less anteriorly produced head and the more posteriorly produced eyes, &c.

The description is founded on an apterous form.

*Janias elegantulus*, sp. n.

Head dark brownish ochraceous, eyes and antennæ black; pronotum black, the lateral and posterior margins and a broad, central, longitudinal subtriangular fascia dull ochraceous; mesonotum castaneous brown, beyond middle with a large central oblong black spot which contains a broad central longitudinal line with a large spot on each side, pale ochraceous; abdomen above dull brownish ochraceous, with paler markings on lateral margins and darker central segmental spots; body beneath and legs ochraceous; head beneath, apex of rostrum, apices and longitudinal streaks beneath to anterior femora and the whole of the anterior tibiæ and tarsi, black; intermediate and posterior legs slightly infusate; pronotum moderately foveately depressed on disk; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length (apterous form) 11 mm.

*Hab.* Travancore; Kulattupuzhd, W. base of W. Ghats (*Annandale*).

Division HALOBATINARIA.

EURATAS, gen. nov.

Head large, somewhat flattened, apically subangulately produced and also angularly produced above the insertion of the antennæ; eyes somewhat flattened, rounded interiorly, a little posteriorly produced over the anterior margins of the pronotum; antennæ with the first joint longest, as long as the anterior femora, second not half as long as first, third shortest, a little shorter than fourth; rostrum not passing the anterior coxæ; pronotum slightly shorter than head, anterior and posterior margins sinuate, the lateral margins rounded, two distinct foveate impressions on disk which are anteriorly margined with a carinate line; mesonotum about twice the length of pronotum; anterior femora in male strongly incrassated, anterior tibiæ with a long robust spine before middle, anterior femora in female only moderately thickened, the anterior tibiæ unarmed; intermediate legs pilose, intermediate femora considerably longer than the posterior femora.

Allied to the genus *Hermatobates*, Carp.

*Euratas formidabilis*, sp. n.

Body above bluish, more or less finely greyishly pilose; antennæ black, finely pilose, base of first joint pale ochraceous; head with the apical and lateral areas pale greyish, basal margin transversely linearly ochraceous but centrally broken; eyes castaneous brown, their basal margins dull ochraceous; pronotum with two discal pale foveations, the upper margins of which, and a central more or less connecting line, are black; apical half of abdomen above paler and more greyish in hue, the segmental margins darker; anal appendage blackish; legs bluish, more or less greyishly pilose, the anterior legs beneath ochraceously pilose, the acetabula, abdomen beneath, and anal appendage more or less ochraceous; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length, ♂ 5 mm., ♀ 5 to 5½ mm.

*Hab.* Andaman Sea (Indian Marine Survey—*Alcock*).

## FABATUS, gen. nov.

Head large, declivous in front, subquadrate, obtusely apically angulately produced and also distinctly angulate on each side above the insertion of the antennæ; eyes of moderate size, substylate, moderately emarginate at interior margins, a little projecting beyond the anterior margin of the pronotum; antennæ with the first joint longest, a little shorter than the anterior tibiæ, third shortest, second and fourth subequal in length; rostrum short, robust, not passing anterior coxæ; pronotum shorter than head, transverse, the lateral margins moderately rounded, posterior margin a little concave; mesonotum elongate, convex, slightly more than twice the length of pronotum; anterior legs slightly thickened, more so in the male than in the female, anterior tibiæ apically inwardly spinous and in the male with a strong, robust spine near middle, in female unarmed; intermediate and posterior legs slender, intermediate considerably longer than the posterior; the intermediate tibiæ very strongly curved, intermediate tarsi much longer than the posterior tarsi.

This genus in general appearance somewhat resembles the marine species represented by *Halobates*, but differs by the emarginate inner margins of the eyes; it is, however, a truly marine species and I retain it in the Halobatinaria. I have as yet only seen undeveloped forms, collected by Dr. Alcock on the Indian Marine Survey.

*Fabatus servus*, sp. n.

Head ochraceous with a broad central longitudinal spot



and a linear longitudinal spot on each side, black, the base greyish white, the apex blackish; eyes ochraceous or brownish ochraceous; antennæ castaneous brown, the base of first joint much paler, the fourth joint darker; pronotum greyish white, with a large transverse purplish-brown spot in each lateral area; mesonotum greyish white, with a broad longitudinal purplish-brown fascia in each lateral area; abdomen above greyish white, with transverse segmental purplish-brown spots; body beneath greyish white; rostrum castaneous brown, the basal joint ochraceous; legs dark castaneous brown or shining piceous, bases of anterior femora broadly pale ochraceous; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 mm.

*Hab.* Andaman Sea (Indian Marine Survey—*Alcock*).

*Metrocoris nepalensis*, sp. n.

Head ochraceous with a large central oblong black spot; antennæ black, base of first joint broadly pale ochraceous; pronotum black, with two curved transverse ochraceous lines on posterior margin; mesonotum black, the lateral margins and two discal angularly curved narrow fasciæ ochraceous; body beneath black with silvery white pubescence; legs black; coxæ, trochanters, a longitudinal streak to anterior femora above, bases of anterior femora beneath and apex of abdomen beneath, ochraceous; rostrum ochraceous, its apex black and reaching the anterior coxæ; antennæ with the first joint long, only a little shorter than the anterior tibiæ, second joint a little more than half the length of first (remaining joints mutilated in typical specimens); anterior tibiæ distinctly inwardly spinous at apex; intermediate femora slightly longer than posterior femora; body above shortly and a little more palely pilose.

Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 mm.

*Hab.* Nepal; Katmandu and Soondrijal (*Annanale*).

I have not seen a macropterous form of this species.

GERASTRATUS, gen. nov.

Head about as broad as long, the apex transversely rounded, the disk between the eyes strongly roundly foveate; eyes with the inner margins truncately rounded, moderately produced posteriorly over the lateral margins of the pronotum; front of head perpendicularly depressed to rostrum, which is short, stout, and not passing the anterior coxæ; antennæ moderately long, first joint a little curved and about as long as the anterior tibiæ, second, third, and fourth joints subequal

in length, second and third together only a little longer than first; pronotum short, considerably shorter than head, the lateral margins oblique, the posterior margin truncate; mesonotum more than twice as long as pronotum; anterior femora a little thickened, longer than the tibiae, which are inwardly spinous at apex; intermediate and posterior femora almost equal in length, the intermediate longer than the posterior tibiae; posterior tarsi about half the length of posterior tibiae.

Allied to *Metrocoris*, from which it differs by the structure of the head.

*Gerastratus foveatus*, sp. n.

Head ochraceous, a large black spot in front of the discal foveation which is inwardly margined with black; antennae black, the basal joint ochraceous at base; eyes black, brownish ochraceous at base; pro- and mesonota ochraceous; pronotum anteriorly, sublaterally, and centrally-longitudinally black; mesonotum with three longitudinal black fasciae not reaching the posterior margin, the central fascia straight, the other two broader and slightly curved, a more obsolete black fascia on each lateral margin; body beneath ochraceous; anterior femora ochraceous, broadly outwardly streaked with black, anterior tibiae and tarsi black, intermediate and posterior legs black, intermediate femora beneath streaked with ochraceous, coxae and trochanters ochraceous with black markings; abdomen above black, with a large longitudinal lateral ochraceous spot and with a small spot of the same colour above the insertion of the intermediate legs; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* Kumaon; Bhim Tal, 4500 feet (*Annandale*).

A single apterous specimen taken by Dr. Annandale and now in the Indian Museum.

VENTIDIUS, gen. nov.

Head longer than broad, roundly truncate anteriorly; eyes large, oblique, their inner margins rounded, directed backward beyond the anterior margin of the pronotum; antennae with the first and second joints distinctly and somewhat longly hirsute, second joint less prominently hirsute than the first which is about as long as the anterior femora, second and third subequal in length, each a little longer than the fourth; pronotum about as long as breadth between the pronotal angles, the lateral margins oblique, the anterior narrowing to head, the posterior narrowing to apex, which is broadly obtusely angu-

late; hemelytra passing the abdominal apex; rostrum short, scarcely passing the anterior coxæ; legs slender, anterior femora about as long as the anterior tibiæ, inwardly a little spinous at apices, intermediate femora longer than posterior femora (macropterous form).

In the apterous or undeveloped form the pronotum is considerably shorter than broad.

Allied to *Metrocoris*, but with the body shorter and broader, and with hirsute antennæ.

*Ventidius aquarius*, sp. n.

*Macropterous form*.—Head and pronotum ochraceous, the latter with a large cruciform fascia and the sublateral and apical margins black; eyes black; antennæ black, base of first joint ochraceous; hemelytra black; body beneath ochraceous; legs and apex of rostrum black, bases of anterior femora ochraceous; acetabula and coxæ spotted with black; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

*Apterous form*.—Body above ochraceous; pronotum with a narrow sublateral fascia, angulated and reaching margin at humeral angle, and two spots at centre of posterior margin continued obliquely across mesonotum, black, other markings generally as in macropterous form; abdomen above ochraceous with the segmental margins black.

Length, *macropt. form* 5 mm., *apt. form*  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* Travancore; Pallode, 20 miles N.E. of Trivandrum (*Annandale*).

"On roadside jungle-stream" (*N. Annandale*).

EUODUS, gen. nov.

Head slightly longer than broad, the angles in front of eyes slightly prominent; eyes oblique, their inner margins rounded, moderately extending over the lateral margins of the pronotum; antennæ with the first joint longest, a little curved, shorter than the anterior tibiæ, second and third joints about equal in length, each shorter than first and longer than fourth; rostrum slightly passing the anterior coxæ; pronotum short, shorter than head, narrower than mesonotum, the lateral margins a little rounded, posterior margin truncate and very slightly sinuate; mesonotum large, posteriorly widened, nearly twice broader at base than long, centrally longitudinally impressed, the anterior angles distinctly projecting beyond the pronotum, the lateral margins oblique, the basal margin truncate, laterally obliquely subangularly rounded to humeral angles, the basal area with

two transverse, curved carinate lines, the anterior one laterally continued upward; abdomen above, in male, with the margins upwardly laminately produced and reflected, the lateral margins convexly produced, the posterior segmental margin before the anal appendage truncately sinuate; anterior femora a little longer than anterior tibiæ, which are unarmed in both sexes, intermediate femora a little longer than posterior femora, the intermediate tibiæ distinctly longer than the posterior tibiæ.

Allied to *Metrocoris*, from which it differs by the shorter and broader mesonotum, the different structure of the abdomen above, different shape of the head, &c.

*Euodus communis*, sp. n.

Body above brownish ochraceous; head with a broad central longitudinal black fascia; eyes and antennæ black; pronotum with three longitudinal black fasciæ, the central straight, the other two oblique, all three anteriorly connected by a transverse black line; mesonotum with three central longitudinal black fasciæ, not reaching base, the central fascia straighter and narrower, between the transverse carinate lines a curved subbasal black fascia not quite reaching the humeral angles; abdomen above blackish; body beneath pale ochraceous; legs blackish; large spots to intermediate and posterior acetabula pale ochraceous, coxæ and trochanters more or less brownish ochraceous, anterior femora longitudinally fasciated with pale ochraceous; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 4 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* Kumaon, Sath Tal, 4000 feet (*Annandale*).

NABOANDELUS, gen. nov.

Body short and broad; head about as long as breadth between eyes, which are rounded, not inwardly emarginate but somewhat truncate, scarcely projecting over the anterior angles of the pronotum; antennæ moderately robust, first joint longest, longer than head, moderately curved, second, third, and fourth joints almost subequal in length; rostrum reaching the anterior coxæ; pronotum short and transverse, considerably shorter than head, the anterior margin truncate, the posterior margin moderately convex; mesonotum more than twice as long as pronotum, nearly twice as broad at base as long, the lateral margins convexly rounded and narrowing towards pronotum; abdomen in female about as long as pro- and mesonota together, in male a little longer;

anterior femora a little longer than the tibiæ, the tarsi robust and only a little shorter than the tibiæ, intermediate legs much longer than the posterior legs, the femora almost subequal in length and shorter than the body, the intermediate tibiæ longer than the femora and much longer than the posterior tibiæ.

All the specimens which I have seen are apterous.

*Naboandelus signatus*, sp. n.

Black; thickly, shortly pilose; head with the anterior and inner margins greyish, the inner margins at eyes connected at basal margin, ochraceous; pronotum with a large central ochraceous spot; lateral margins of mesonotum greyish; body beneath bluish; rostrum (excluding apex), an elongate spot at posterior acetabula, and the anal segment and appendage ochraceous; legs and apex of rostrum black, more than basal halves of femora ochraceous; lateral margins of the mesonotum somewhat longly pilose; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length, ♂ and ♀, 2 mm.

*Hab.* Calcutta (*Ind. Mus.*).

This species is found in the Calcutta tanks.

NACEBUS, gen. nov.

Body subelongate; head about as long as breadth between eyes, the apex broad and subtruncate, the lateral apical angles distinctly subprominent, eyes inwardly somewhat rounded or roundly truncate, not emarginate, not produced over the anterior margins of the pronotum; antennæ with the first and second joints stouter than third and fourth joints, first joint about as long as head, second shortest, only a little more than half the length of first, third and fourth subequal in length, each a little shorter than first; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; pronotum very short, almost appearing only as a broad anterior collar; mesonotum three times as long as pronotum, the anterior and posterior margins truncate, the lateral margins a little roundly oblique; abdomen (excluding anal appendage) about as long as head and pro- and mesonota together, the anal appendage long and slender; anterior legs moderately stout, the femora twice as long as the tibiæ, the anterior tarsi short, robust, about half as long as the tibiæ; intermediate legs much longer than posterior legs, intermediate femora nearly as long as body, the intermediate tibiæ a little shorter than the femora, intermediate tarsi about half the length of the tibiæ.

The above description is taken from a number of apterous forms received from different localities. *Nacebus* is allied to *Rhagadotarsus*, Bredd., from which it differs by the structure of the head and thorax.

*Nacebus dux*, sp. n.

Body above and beneath, antennæ, rostrum and legs black; pronotum, anterior femora (excluding apices), acetabulæ, coxæ, and trochanters ochraceous; disk of mesonotum and abdomen distinctly more opaque in coloration; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length (incl. anal append.) 4 mm.

*Hab.* Calcutta. L. Burma; Mudon, Amherst Distr. (*Annandale*).

At Calcutta the species was found in the tanks.

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XIX.—On the Lamellicorn Beetles of the Genus *Peltonotus* with Descriptions of four new Species. By GILBERT J. ARROW.

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I SUGGESTED in a recent paper (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1908, p. 355) that the genus *Peltonotus* should be transferred from the Dynastidæ, in which it has hitherto been placed, to the Rutelidæ. These two groups have the closest relationship and no natural and obvious line of division appears between them. Almost the only definable distinctive features of the Dynastinæ, as it is perhaps preferable to call them, are the fixed and equal claws (at least of the four posterior legs) and the concealed labrum, and neither of these characteristics is found in *Peltonotus*. The former feature, however, is infringed by various species of the *Cyclocephala* group of genera, in which group also the clypeus, normally reduced in the Dynastinæ, is large, as in the Rutelinæ, while the mandibles on the contrary are small. In this group *Peltonotus* has hitherto been included, but in the remaining differential character (the rudimentary and concealed labrum) it is strikingly different, for the labrum is largely exposed and highly chitinized. This connects the genus more nearly to the Rutelinæ than to *Cyclocephala*, the only genus of Dynastinæ with which it can be compared. The horizontally extruded labrum appears to be a survival of